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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/678,842	10/03/2003	Gordon Bowman	GLH 08-896330	2422

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/678,842	BOWMAN ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Haoshian Shih	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>11 July 2007</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-21 and 23* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-2, 4-21 and 23* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-2, 4-21 and 23 are pending in this application and have been examined

in response to application amendment filed on 07/17/2007.

2.   Claims 3 have been canceled without prejudice.

3.   Claim 23 is new.

Double Patenting

4.   Claim 11 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type

double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of copending Application No.

10/679,181 Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably

distinct from each other because claim 11 of the instant application includes limitations

that are directed to steps of searching for a designated element, <u>having a name which</u>

<u>follows a designated naming convention</u> and calling a function associated with that

element. Claim 2 in the co-pending application 10/679,181 include limitations that are

similar or obvious from those limitations.

        This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the

conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6.   **Claims 11-12, 15-17 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being**

anticipated by Extending Dreamweaver first edition by macromedia

(Dreamweaver).

7.   As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 11, Dreamweaver discloses a method of extending

interactivity of a presentation markup language (pg. 7, par.1, lines 4-6), the method

comprising the steps of:

        searching for a designated control element (pg.28, par. "traversing nodes" and

"getting node data"), having a name with follows a designated naming convention

(pg.25, line 1; prefix; pg.28, par.8; node.name) in a document object model; and

        calling a function associated with the designated control element (pg.28, par.

"traversing nodes" and "getting node data").

8.   As to claim 12, Dreamweaver discloses traversing each node in the document

object model (pg.28, par.8); and determining whether an element has a name which

follows a designated naming convention (pg.28, par.8; node.name).

9.   As to claim 15, Dreamweaver discloses determining which script in a collection of

scripts is associated with the designated element; and calling the script (pg.28, par.

"traversing nodes" and "getting node data").

10.   As to claim 16, Dreamweaver discloses calling a script associated with the

designated attribute (pg.28, last par.).

11.   As to claim 17, Dreamweaver discloses searching attributes of an element in a

document object model; determining whether an element attribute has a name which

follows a designated naming convention (pg.19; "getElementByTagName (tagName)".

Obtaining attributes from tags, the tags will also act as a prefix for elements, which

belong to a certain attribute(s)).

12.   As to claim 21, Dreamweaver discloses determining which script in a collection of

scripts is associated with the designated attribute; and calling the script (pg.28, last

par.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2 and 4-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dreamweaver and Scalable vector graphics 1.1 specification (SVG).

As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 1, Dreamweaver discloses a system for extending interactivity of a presentation markup language (pg. 7, par.1, lines 4-6), the system comprising:

a collection of designated elements (pg.7, par.1, lines 2-4; pg.13, par.2, lines 2-3) defined using a markup language (pg.14, "the document object model in Dreamweaver"), each designated element comprising:

a namespace (pg.14, par.3, lines 1-2; pg. 23, par.6, lines 3; pg. 25, par.1, lines 1); and

attributes for describing features of the designated element (pg.27, first table; pg. 208, par.1, lines 1; pg.236, par. 1); and

a collection of associated instructions for performing functions to elements in the document object model (pg.15, first table, method), the instructions associated with the designated elements (pg.15, table of objects and methods; pg.205, par.2, lines 1-3).

Dreamweaver does not specifically disclose the collection of designated elements comprising one or more flow control elements for controlling statement flow of a web application.

In the same field of endeavor, SVG discloses <u>the collection of designated elements</u>

<u>comprising one or more flow control elements for controlling statement flow of a web</u>

<u>application</u> (sect. 5.8.2, "the 'switch' element").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of

Dreamweaver and SVG before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the

web application developer tool taught by Dreamweaver to include dynamic graphic

support taught by SVG with the motivation being to extend web application capacity by

adding interactive dynamic graphic support (sect. 1.1, "about SVG").

14.   As to claim 2, Dreamweaver discloses an initialization function for directing the

processing one or more designated elements in the document object model(pg.25,

"Instantiating a tree control"), having instructions for traversing each node in the

document object model (pg.28, par.6), <u>identifying</u> designated elements having names

following a predetermined naming convention (pg.25, prefix, lines 1) and <u>calling</u>

<u>functions associated with identified designated elements</u> (pg.18, par. "DOM details",

pg.28, last par, element nodes are called upon to perform associated functions

described in the element nodes).

15.   As to claim 4, Dreamweaver discloses a collection of designated attributes

applied to one or more of the document object model elements for applying passive

behavior to objects in the web application (pg.14, fig.1; pg.328, par.1); and a collection

of associated instructions for performing functions associated with the designated

attributes (pg.329, par.1).

16.   As to claim 5, Dreamweaver discloses a 'selectionGroup' attribute for specifying

an 'id' attribute of a <selection> element that this element is associated with (pg.15,

table 1, alltags/elements).

17.   As to claim 6, SVG discloses behavior elements for manipulating view behavior

with respect to web application (sec.17.6 view module; sec.16.7 Magnification and

panning, zoomAndPan).

18.   As to claim 7, SVG discloses a switch element for defining a conditional

statement, and for comparing one value to other values defined in child <case>

elements (sect. 5.8.2 "the switch element", 1st par.)

19.   As to claim 8, SVG discloses a mousePosition element for defining a container

for holding current mouse coordinates (sect. 16.8.3, "the 'cursor' element"; a cursor

element that contains location information such as x and y coordinates).

20.   As to claim 9, SVG discloses a zoom element for scaling a document by a factor

(sect, 16.7, "magnification and panning").

21.   Claims 13, 14, 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Dreamweaver and Cain.

22.   As to claim 13, Dreamweaver does not specifically disclose dynamically

generating a function name associated with the designated element; passing an object

associated with the designated element as a parameter of the generated function;

retrieving the attributes of the object; and performing a function stored in memory

having the generated function name.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses dynamically generating a function name

associated with the designated element (col.12, line 12-13);

        passing an object associated with the designated element as a parameter of the

generated function (fig.4H);

        retrieving the attributes of the object (col.12, lines 29-31); and

        performing a function stored in memory having the generated function name

(fig.4H-I).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Dreamweaver and the teachings of Cain for the

benefit of creating a custom graphical operator interface (Cain, col.1, lines 23-25).

23.   As to claim 14, Dreamweaver discloses determining if the name of the

designated element contains a designated prefix (pg25, par.1); Dreamweaver does

not specifically disclose generating a function name comprising of the name of the

designated element; assigning an object associated with the designated element as the

parameter of the function; and assigning predetermined instructions of the designated

element as steps for the function to perform.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses generating a function name comprising of

the name of the designated element (col.12, lines 12-13);

        assigning an object associated with the designated element as the parameter

of the function (fig.4H); and

        assigning predetermined instructions of the designated element as steps for the

function to perform (fig.4H-I).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Dreamweaver and the teachings of Cain for the

benefit of creating a custom graphical operator interface (Cain, col.1, lines 23-25).

24.   As to claim 18, Dreamweaver discloses determining if the name of the

designated attribute contains a designated prefix (pg.19,

"getElementsByTagName(tagName)");

Dreamweaver does not specifically disclose generating a function name comprising of the name of the designated attribute; assigning an object associated with the designated attribute as the parameter of the function name ; and assigning predetermined instructions of the designated attribute as steps for a function having the function name to perform.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses generating a function name comprising of the name of the designated attribute (col.12, lines 12-13; "click");

assigning an object associated with the designated attribute as the parameter of the function name (fig.4H); and

assigning predetermined instructions of the designated attribute as steps for a function having the function name to perform(fig.4H-I).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dreamweaver and the teachings of Cain for the benefit of creating a custom graphical operator interface.

25.   As to claim 19, Dreamweaver does not discloses dynamically generating a function name associated with the designated attribute; passing an object associated with the designated attribute as a parameter of the generated function name; receiving the attributes of the object; and performing a function stored in memory having the generated function name.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses dynamically generating a function name

associated with the designated attribute (col.12, lines 12-13);

passing an object associated with the designated attribute as a parameter of the

generated function name (fig.4H);

receiving the attributes of the object (col.12, lines 29-31); and

performing a function stored in memory having the generated function name

(fig.4H-I).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Dreamweaver and the teachings of Cain for the

benefit of creating a custom graphical operator interface.

26.   As to claim 20, Dreamweaver discloses determining if the name of the

designated attribute contains a designated prefix (pg.25, par.1). Dreamweaver does not

specifically disclose generating a function name comprising of the name of the

designated attribute; assigning an object associated with the designated attribute as the

parameter of the function; and assigning predetermined instructions of the designated

attribute as steps for the function to perform.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses disclose generating a function name

comprising of the name of the designated attribute (col.12, lines 12-13);

assigning an object associated with the designated attribute as the parameter of

the function (fig.4H); and

assigning predetermined instructions of the designated attribute as steps for the

function to perform (fig.4H-I).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Dreamweaver and the teachings of Cain for the

benefit of creating a custom graphical operator interface.

27.   Claims 10 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Dreamweaver, SVG and Cain.

28.   As to claim 10, Dreamweaver discloses searching for a designated control

element in a document object model (pg.28, par. "traversing nodes" and "getting node

data") and calling a function associated with the designated control element (pg.28, par.

"traversing nodes" and "getting node data"). Deamweaver does not generating a

function name associated with the flow control element; calling the generated function

name; and processing child elements of the flow control element.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses generating a function name associated

with the designated element (col.12, lines 12-13); calling the generated function name

(fig.4H); and performing the function (fig.4H-I). Cain does not disclose the designated

element is a flow control element, and the function is to processing child elements of the flow control element;

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Dreamweaver and the teachings of Cain for the benefit of creating a custom graphical operator interface (Cain, col.1, lines 23-25).

In the same field of endeavor, SVG discloses a flow control element (sec. 5.8.1, "conditional processing overview"; switch element); and

processing child elements of the flow control element (sect. 5.8.2, "the 'switch' element"; the switch element evaluates attributes on its direct child elements, and then process the child elements).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dreamweaver and Cain and the teaching of SVG before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the custom graphical operator interface taught by Dreamweaver and Cain to include conditional elements taught by SVG with the motivation being to provide an ability to specify alternative views of the custom graphical operator interface (SVG, sect. 5.8.1 first par.).

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses generating a function name comprising of the name of the designated element (col.12, lines 12-13); and

calling the generated function name (fig.4H-I).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of SVG and the teachings of Cain for the benefit of creating an object-based, interactive, visual-programming system accessible via a graphical user interface (Cain, col.3, lines 23-25) in an integrated vector web design application.

29.   As to claim 23, SVG discloses manipulating viewer behavior with respect to a

web application (sec.17.6, view module; sec.16.7 Magnification and panning,

zoomAndPan), the method comprising the steps of:

searching for a viewer behavior element in a document object model of the

web application(5.17 DOM interfaces, Interface SVGSVGElement, 'getElementById';

17.6 view module; using the getElementById function to search for a viewer behavior

element 'view'); SVG does not specifically disclose generating a function name

associated with the viewer behavior element; and calling the generated function name.

In the same field of endeavor, Cain discloses generating a function name comprising of

the name of the designated element (col.12, lines 12-13); and calling the generated

function name (fig.4H-I).

Response to Arguments

30.   Applicant's arguments filed on 07/17/2007 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive.

31.   Applicant argues that Dreamweaver does not disclose a system for extending

interactivity of a presentation markup language.

32.   In response to applicant's argument, Dreamweaver is a web development tool

(pg.7, pg.13; html; wikipedia.org; Dreamweaver definition;).

33.   Applicant argues that Dreamweaver functions does not disclose the attributes for

describing features of the designated elements because Dreamweaver functions are

specific to Dreamweaver.

In response to applicant's argument, attributes such as size (pg.25, table) are not

Dreamweaver specific since the attributes are described in a presentation markup

language.

34.   Applicant argues that Dreamweaver does not disclose searching a document

object model for a designated control element and calling a function associated with the

designated control element.

In response to applicant's argument, tree control functions are used to access

designated elements stored in tree nodes (Dreamweaver, chapter 2; pg.28, par.

"traversing nodes" and "getting node data"). Further, nodes describes by DOM, are

objects or elements that makes up the document tree (pg.18, sect. "DOM details").

35.   Applicant argues that Dreamweaver does not disclose an initialization function for

processing one or more designated elements in the document object model.

In response to applicant's argument, Dreamweaver discloses treecontrols and treenodes are parsed by Dreamweaver and stored in the document tree, the treecontrols and the treenodes can then be manipulated just like any other document nodes (pg.22, sect "properties and methods of text objects"). Further, nodes describes by DOM, are objects of elements that makes up the document tree (pg.18, sect. "DOM details").

36.   Applicant argues that Cain does not disclose generating a function name, that Cain teaches automatically assigning a generic function name, that the general name is modified by the user to a name associated with the particular button.

In response to applicant's argument, Cain teaches creating a function name automatically, the name assigned to the function relates to the function for a function of a button on a graphical user interface. Further, the general is already associated with the particular button, Cain allows the **option** for a user to change the name to a more meaningful name for mnemonic purpose (col.12, lines 11-21).

37.   Applicant argues that SVG fails to disclose a focus element, a constraint element or a coordinate mapping element.

In response to applicant's argument, SVG teaches a coordinate mapping element (sect. 16.8.3, "The 'cursor' element).

38.   Applicant is reminded that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or

figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be

considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may

be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary

skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir.

1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006,1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA

1968)).

39.   Applicant is encouraged to download the entire manual (chapters 1-20) of

"Extending Dreamweaver" found here

(**http://download.macromedia.com/pub/dreamweaver/extend/ext_dreamweaver4.zi**

p) and SVG 1.1 Specification found here (**http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/PR-SVG11-**

20021115/) for better understanding of the sited prior art.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Haoshian Shih whose telephone number is (571) 270-

1257. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 0730-1700.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

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HSS

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